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Buffalo Weekly Courier.

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One square 2 months	$3 00
One square 3 months	5 00
One square 6 months	7 00
One square 12 months	10 00

☞ The Weekly Courier enjoys a large circulation in Western New York and contiguous States.

THE RIGHTS OF LOCALITIES—PROTEST AGAINST CENTRALIZING POWER.

Speech of

HON. HARMON S. CUTTING,

of Erie County,

On the Bill to Establish a Metropolitan Police District for the City of Buffalo.

In Assembly, March 29, 1865.

The bill having been called for third reading, Mr. Cutting moved to recommit with instructions to strike out the enacting clause; and upon this motion spoke substantially as follows.—

Mr. Speaker—Under ordinary circumstances I should not venture to trouble this House with any remarks upon the measure under consideration. When a bill has passed to a third reading, it is, in theory at least, supposed to have been carefully considered and matured at the proper stage of its progress and to embody the views of the House as to the subject matter of its provisions. But this supposition is sometimes merely theoretical, and gentlemen will find no difficulty in agreeing with me, when I say that it is so in this case. At an early period of the session, and without the knowledge of my colleague or myself, the bill was introduced by a gentleman representing a district many miles distant from our city, and was at once referred to the appropriate committee. Certain friends of the bill were subsequently heard in its support, but as I had received but a few minutes notice of this hearing, and had then in my hand a telegraphic despatch requiring my immediate return to Buffalo, I was not able to be present; so that, though I afterwards appeared before the committee in opposition to the proposed measure, I was not informed of the reasons which had been ...

[illegible]

One other objection, sir, and I have done. It has been urged against our police that a large proportion of its members are of foreign birth.

I regret that this charge should have been made. It would be an unfortunate one at any time any where, but it is particularly so at this time and in the city of Buffalo. Why, sir, those of foreign birth embrace about forty per cent of our entire population, and their number is estimated at over forty thousand. They include a large proportion of our most respectable, wealthy and influential citizens. They attend our schools. They fill our workshops. They are in our professions. They pay our taxes; and what is more, sir, they fight our battles. And I think I may safely affirm, that of all those who have gone from our city into the army, fifty or sixty per cent, or even more, were of foreign birth. Men volunteering into the ranks of their country's defenders were not inquired of as to the place of their birth. No one objected to their going to the war upon that ground; and I have yet to learn of a single instance where an able-bodied fighting man was driven from the Provost Marshal's office because he was a foreigner. Why then this objection now? If all classes of citizens bear equally the burthens of supporting the government, are they not all equally entitled to share its benefits and will gentlemen say to this one class: You may support the laws—you may shed your blood and lay down your lives for your adopted country—you may assist in bearing the burthens of the government, but you shall not share equally in all the privileges which that government confers? And yet, sir, all these things are included in this objection.

Had this bill been considered in committee of ...

[illegible]

THE CITY AND VICINITY.

The Draft in the Towns.

LANCASTER.

Drawings by Geo W Eggleston.

Number in wheel, 450, number of deficiency, 30, number to be drawn, 60.

1 Brannan Mich'l	31 McArthur George
2 Blarell Augustus	32 Dorko William
3 Loss Benj F	33 Horsh John
4 Koleoknight Sam'l	34 Kendry John
5 Walter David 2d	35 Schneider Ansel
6 Zook George	36 Nourver Casper
7 Rasell George	37 Moser Francis
8 Weiser John G	38 Willocs John
9 Morgan Philip	39 Barnard Peter
10 Shannon John	40 Shuffee Fred'k
11 Lenner Oscar	41 Kanachafie Augustus
12 Pfohl George	42 Bernhardt Frank
13 Seaman Martin	43 Laporell Ambrose
14 Dodems Isaac	44 Brynor John 2d
15 Bryan Edw'd	45 Bishop Daniel
16 Harmon Mich'l	46 Venner Martin
17 Sheat David	47 Bergstell Christian
18 Varick Fred'k	48 Easton John
19 Snell George	49 Cox James
20 Heller Bartholomew	50 Heller Christian
21 Walter John A	51 Hessell John
22 Stand George	52 Unger George
23 Stein Peter	53 Hose John
24 Meighton John	54 Tiffany Leroy
25 Wagoner Leonard	55 Koch George
26 Kewell Joseph	56 Staub John
27 Kurtz Abraham	57 Stubo George
28 Fry Ambrose	58 Winegmore Horatio
29 Zimmerman John	59 Brooks John
30 Noolte John	60 Hinkley Leonard

HOLLAND.

Drawings made by Anthony Strale. Number in the wheel 162, deficiency 11, number to be drawn 22.

1 Mitchell Luther H	12 Moultrie Calvin
2 Davis Darius	13 Bailey William
3 Wagoner Michael	14 Koller John
4 Hepper Norman	15 [illegible] Wm F
5 Brewster Barlow	16 Carlin Henry B
6 Wilkins Alexander	17 Hooper Dulce
7 Rogers Albert	18 Buckman John G
8 Farlington Edwin	19 Ott Yelney
9 Kimball Smith	20 Whaley Baxter
10 Hoel Calvin	21 Vanburen Jacob
11 Seagel Leonard	22 Huntington Geo

NEWSTEAD

Drawings by Spencer Harrington

Number in the wheel, 379, number of deficiency, 21, number to be drawn, 42.

[illegible]

WEEKLY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1865.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN DEAD.

ANDREW JOHNSON SWORN INTO OFFICE.

The President lingered until twenty-two minutes past seven this morning, and died. Andrew Johnson is President of the United States in his stead. Secretary Seward is reported still alive but in a condition utterly hopeless.

The country mourns as never nation mourned before. Grief, horror and fiery indignation are the sentiments of the people, each struggling for predominance. We cannot speak more of this fearful calamity. History has no precedent for this—

"Murder most foul, as in the best it is,
But this most foul, strange and unnatural."

There is but one thought we wish to present. It is not at Mr. Lincoln only the blow of the murderer has been aimed. The heart of the country was his mark. His hand was lifted in sacrilege to tear down the country's altar. For God's sake—for the sake of all that is dear and sacred—let the people now be as one man to save what is thus assailed. From this time, till the danger passes, party should be nothing — infinitely less than nothing—our country everything.

President Lincoln Assassinated—A Horror Unspeakable!

We have no words in which to speak of the awful crime, the appalling calamity, of which the telegraph brought us news last night. President Lincoln is murdered; Secretary Seward has, in all probability, received his death wound at the assassin's hand. We need not here recount the slender details given elsewhere.

This is a horror unspeakable, and the mind staggers in the attempt to contemplate either the fact itself or its possible results. Not this country alone but civilization receives a shock from the blow by which our President has fallen. To find a parallel for the hideous event, we must go back a thousand years, and seek for it in the annals of the most barbarous nations. It must needs be a calmer moment than this, in which the people shall attempt an observation of their new and sorrowful situation. Let it suffice for the present to say that the hand of the fiend incarnate who smote down President Lincoln last night, has been guided by a hellish inspiration of sagacity. God save the Republic in this its dark hour.

THE NATIONAL CALAMITY.

Over the bier of the murdered President, his political friends and political enemies clasp hands, in common execration of the crime, and common grief over the national calamity, of his assassination. The event is utterly without parallel in our own history, and we doubt whether the annals of a thousand years furnish a precedent for a deed so monstrous and fraught with so momentous consequences. The heart of the country was the mark of the assassin; civilization, not in this hemisphere only, but everywhere, felt the shock of the murderous blow.

Words are vain to comment adequately on the tragedy itself: we can only follow imperfectly, in expression, some of the thoughts it suggests. Abraham Lincoln, on the fatal night of his murder, held relations to the country and to the world, the importance of which it is impossible to calculate. Compelled during a part of his administration to oppose his policy, we yet realize that not only was he at this time peculiarly the embodiment of the "American idea," but in him and his action, as developed during the later days of his life, was centered the hope of the people. The germ of pacification—of a return on the part of a distraught and divided country, to unity, peace and prosperity—lay in the brain which was pierced with a mortal wound on Friday night. If they mourn him who have gloried in him as their leader in war, much more should they grieve who, in the midst of war, have been most wearily sighing for peace.

There was a time after the fearful news came when it seemed that the hand of sacrilege had effectually shaken the very altar of our country's liberties—that the foundations of the political and social structure had been stricken with it. Confusion, anarchy, revolution seemed to follow in the track of the assassin. But we have faith in the soundness and saneness of the heart of the American people. Even from this staggering stroke it will recover, and address itself, we earnestly believe, as calmly as before, to the great work of composing the disordered and embittered elements of our national life to peace and harmony.

Andrew Johnson is President. Let us hope that the men of reason and statesmanship around him, rather than the men of passion and extreme opinions, will be chosen as his influential counsellors; that the sacred obligation upon him to follow the path indicated and entered upon by his dead predecessor, will be sacredly honored. His antecedents were formed among associations which tended to make the Constitution and the fundamental principles of American government and liberty, paramount and dear to his mind. We hope and believe he will be true to these. We trust him. Let all true men and patriots, forgetting, in this dark hour of the Republic, party prejudices and proclivities, give him their support and prayers.

The chief danger attending the assassination of President Lincoln, was that the madness of the murder would stir up a counter madness in the mind of the loyal people. We rejoice to believe that that danger is past. Sorrow is the master passion of the country and the moment cannot come now, when grief might be transformed into the hideous spirit of undiscriminating revenge. Universally the childishness, the wickedness, is recognized, of those few who would make the awful crime of one or two or a score of persons a pretext for wholesale vengeance toward a people—a plea for reversing a policy established by the lamented dead and for inaugurating a course which would entail a generation of strife and misery upon the country and disgrace upon the American name.

Let the nation sorrow, though not without hope, for one who served it, to the best of his ability and knowledge, faithfully. Let it cherish the memory of the dead, and vindicate outraged justice and humanity in the person of his murderer. But above all, let it take the spirit of its departed leader to be its guide in the difficult and stormy future before it. "He, being dead, yet speaketh." In the name of the murdered Abraham Lincoln, we conjure the loyal people to imitate the calmness, the kindness, the quiet wisdom he exemplified—to pursue the generous, enlightened, politic course he had inaugurated with reference to the great problem now confronting the country.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Daniel S. Dickinson has accepted the appointment of United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH.

The attention of the nation is equally divided between the coffined form of its dead President, and the flying, hunted figure of John Wilkes Booth, his assassin. Booth, as is well known, is one of the family of tragedians of that name. His father, Junius Brutus Booth, was an Englishman, who rivaled the great Edmund Kean on the London stage, came to the United States in 1821, and died on the passage north from New Orleans in 1852. He was almost as famous for his dissipated habits and wild inquisitive disposition as for his histrionic genius. The most of the latter was inherited by his second oldest son, Edwin. To the reckless, passionate character and evil life of his sire, John Wilkes Booth, the third son, fell undisputed heir. The assassin is now about twenty-five years of age, and was born on the beautiful family estate of Belair, a few miles from Baltimore. He made his first appearance on the stage as utility man in the Arch street Theatre, Philadelphia, in 1857, under the name of John Wilkes. Thence he went to Richmond, where he played "second business," with Edwin Adams as leading man. He afterwards "starred it" through the circuit of Southern cities, and was in Montgomery, we believe, at the time that city was the provisional capital of the late Confederacy. When the war broke out Booth came North and played engagements in Rochester, Albany and Boston successively. He then made a professional tour west. His first appearance in this city was made four years ago, and he again played at the Metropolitan two years ago next July. His tendency was to "tear tragedy to tatters," and though he undoubtedly revealed great powers, his school was counted bad and he was not a successful actor. A year ago he abandoned the stage, and is reported to have made a handsome sum of money by oil speculation.

On political subjects the Booth family has been nearly equally divided. Edwin Booth has been a consistent, earnest Union man, while a brother, a doctor, is said to have been among the rebels who made the first attack on Sumter. The youngest brother, Richard, enlisted as a volunteer in the Union army, but Wilkes Booth has been known throughout the war as a bitter rebel sympathizer. We may sum up all that is essential of his external biography when we add that he is in person a model of manly strength and beauty, and a notorious and successful libertine.

The motives which impelled the assassin to his infernal work seem to lie chiefly on the surface. We are assured by a gentleman who claims to have positive knowledge on the subject, that Booth is an own cousin of the rebel Captain Beall, who was executed, a few weeks since, on Governor's Island. A very strong effort, it will be remembered, was made to induce the President to pardon Beall, but without avail. It would be eminently consistent with the known character of Booth, if, in consequence of this fact, he had bound himself to be the avenger of his relative and had pursued his hellish purpose to its consummation, maleish from motives of personal revenge. We are glad to believe that the idea of Booth being connected with or representing any organization at the South for the assassination of the President, is not sustainable by the facts or probabilities of the case. That such a deed should have been inspired from the South now, is contrary to all reason. The people of the late rebellion are lying prone at the mercy of the Federal power and the tragedy of Friday night is not only calculated to invoke upon them the angry vengeance of the North, but it cut off from the administration all that was most conciliatory, generous and forgiving toward the South. The Southerner who would consent to, not to say cooperate in, the assassination, would necessarily be not only a madman, but one whose madness arrayed him against, rather than on the side of his own people. Most clearly, we think, the inspiration of the murder came not from the conquered and prostrate South, but was wrought up in the secret chambers of a mind partially prepared for the evil work by its reckless, desperate nature and its odious hatreds, and finally impelled to the act by the mad promptings of personal revenge.

So much seems to be on the surface of this terrible case, but we are inclined to think there are hidden aspects of it which will not invite an analysis such as DeQuincey or Hawthorne was wont to commend. It is for the psychologist to fully unfold the mysterious and subtle explanation of the tragedy which may be furnished in the race and character of the chief actor. There is a strange suggestiveness in the leading facts of the national calamity. The assassin is a tragedian, the son of a tragedian, with the spirit of tragedy filling his blood and steeping his very life. He has won eternal infamy by a deed which is the dread reality of that he has been wont to represent, which is lurid with tragic light and beset with tragic circumstance, and which will be forever noted as the Great Tragedy in American history.

MR. CUTTING'S SPEECH ON THE BUFFALO POLICE BILL.

We call the attention of our readers to the able speech of Hon. H. S. Cutting, of this city, on the Buffalo and Tonawanda Police bill, which was reported in full for the *Courier* by a New York stenographer. We publish the speech at this time with no expectation that it will influence the action of the Senate, but that the citizens of Buffalo may know the arguments and the facts presented in the Assembly in opposition to the measure, while neither argument nor fact was urged in its favor. The bill was drawn by F. P. Stevens, indorsed by the Buffalo Loyal League, and crowded through the Assembly under party whip and spur.

The speech deserves a careful reading, and particularly that portion of it which exposes the dangers of the policy of centralization which has been adopted by the now dominant party. The effort was pronounced, by gentlemen of other parties who listened to its delivery, the ablest one made in the Assembly for the past three years. It certainly contains truths which deserve the careful consideration of thinking men whether this anti-democratic and unconstitutional scheme receive the sanction of the Legislature, or not.

AN APPARENT OVERSIGHT.

It seems to be an oversight—pardonable under the circumstances—that the Washington authorities did not instantly, after the tragedy of Friday night, offer a reward of at least $100,000 for the apprehension of each of the villains. The motives of self-interest would thus be enlisted with those of humanity in the task of hunting down the assassins. This should be done and, as the *World* remarks, "every city, town, and street and lane and house and farm of the whole North should become to-day but the wards of an infinite prison to shut in and secure the villains who have done this thing. Let every man be an officer of the law to search them out and bring them to summary and condign justice. The machinery of government has already been set in motion and let there be no escape for them if that should fail."

THE GOVERNOR AND THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—The Senate, on Friday, rejected Gov. Fenton's nominations for the proposed Board of Fire Commissioners, for the city of New York. The *World* says the State is indebted to Senator Andrews for this rebuke to the executive; he did not base his opposition upon personal grounds, because the nominees were generally men of fair character; but he deemed it unjust to the city of New York that the experiment of a Paid Fire Department should be manipulated by men who were all of one political party. The Governor must try again.

MEMPHIS, April 15.

The Bulletin of this city says that Gen. Washburne has resigned.

Cotton dull, with inquiry at 15@16c, but no cash transactions.

The New President—Andrew Johnson of Tennessee.

(From the Rochester Union.)

Andrew Johnson, inaugurated President of the United States to-day, was born in Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 29, 1808. When he was four years of age he lost his father, who died from the effects of exertion to save a friend from drowning. At the age of ten he was apprenticed to a tailor in Raleigh city, with whom he served seven years. His mother was unable to afford him any educational advantages, and he never attended school a day in his life. While learning his trade, however, he resolved to make an effort to educate himself. His anxiety to be able to read was particularly excited by an incident which is worthy of mention. A gentleman of Raleigh was in the habit of going into the tailor's shop and reading while the apprentices and journeymen were at work. He was an excellent reader, and his favorite book was a volume of speeches, principally of British statesmen. Johnson became interested, and his first ambition was to equal him as a reader and become familiar with those speeches. He took up the alphabet without an instructor; but by applying to the journeymen with whom he worked, he obtained a little assistance. Having acquired a knowledge of the letters, he applied for the loan of the book which he had so often heard read. The owner made him a present of it, and gave him some instructions on the use of letters in the formation of words. Thus his first exercises in spelling were in that book. By perseverance he soon learned to read, and the hours which he devoted to his education were at night after he was through his daily labor upon the shop board. He now applied himself to books from two to three hours every night, after working from ten to twelve at his trade. Having completed his apprenticeship in the autumn of 1824, he went to Laurens Court House, S. C., where he worked as a journeyman for nearly two years. While there he became engaged to be married, but the match was broken off by the violent opposition of the girl's mother and friends, the ground of objection being Mr. Johnson's youth and want of pecuniary means. In May, 1826, he returned to Raleigh, where he procured journey work, and remained until September. He then set out to seek his fortune in the West, carrying with him his mother, who was dependent upon him for support. He stopped at Greenville, Tenn., and commenced work as a journeyman. He remained there about twelve months, married, and soon afterward went still further westward; but failing to find a suitable place to settle, he returned to Greenville and commenced business. Up to this time his education was limited to reading, as he had never had an opportunity of learning to write and cipher; but under the instruction of his wife he learned these and other branches. The only time, however, he could devote to them was in the dead of night. The first office which he ever held was that of Alderman of the village, to which he was elected in 1828. He was re-elected to same position in 1829, and again in 1830. In that year he was chosen Mayor, which position he held for three years. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature. In the session of that year he took decided ground against a scheme of internal improvements, which he contended would not only prove a failure, but entail upon the State a burdensome debt. The measure was popular, however, and at the next election (1837) he was defeated. He became a candidate again in 1839. By this time many of the evils he had predicted from the internal improvement policy which he had opposed four years previous were fully demonstrated, and he was elected by a large majority. In 1840 he served as Presidential elector for the State at large on the Democratic ticket. He canvassed a large portion of the State, meeting upon the stump several of the leading Whig orators. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, where, by successive elections he served until 1853. During this period of service he was conspicuous and active in advocating, respectively, the bill for refunding the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson at New Orleans in 1815, the annexation of Texas, the tariff of 1846, the war measure of Mr. Polk's administration, and a homestead bill. In 1853 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, after an exciting canvass, in which he was opposed by Gustavus A. Henry. He was re-elected in 1855, after another active contest, his competitor being Meredith P. Gentry. At the expiration of his second term as Governor in 1857 he was elected U. S. Senator for a full term, ending March 3, 1863. After the breaking out of the rebellion he was appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, which office he held until elected Vice President last fall.

(From the Atlas and Argus Extra of Saturday.)

The Assassination of President Lincoln.

The President is dead! For the first time the annals of the country have been stained by a political assassination! A wanton, cruel, infamous crime has taken off the Chief Magistrate of the country, at a moment when all eyes and hearts were concentrated upon the restoration of peace and when his heart was full of purposes of mercy! It is a crime against the nation, against humanity, against liberty, that has been perpetrated. It is a crime against the South, though the version that reaches us would make him the victim of a Southern assassin. Yet what madness for such an one to single out, as objects of his vengeance, the two men who were leaders of their party in the policy of pacification and amnesty! It is the very madness of Treason and of Murder!

The joy of the country at returning peace, was about to burst forth in bonfires, processions, *feux de joie* and illuminations. It is turned to mourning by this blow, which striking at the person of the Chief Magistrate, is buried in the heart of the country. The day which commemorates the Crucifixion of the SAVIOUR OF MAN is henceforth made darkly memorable by a new crime against God and humanity.

We must bow low before the Almighty hand that thus shows the weakness and wickedness of man and the vanity of human calculations!

The mind recoils at the atrocity of this deed the more it is contemplated. A civil magistrate, the elected Chief of a great Republic, sitting by the side of his wife, at a public spectacle, surrounded by his fellow-citizens, is shot in his seat. The Secretary of State, lying paralyzed in his bed, protected by his son and by his attendants, is, at midnight, his son murdered in his effort to protect him, his nurses struck helpless, and is mutilated in his bed by murderous blows!

Yet the President and his Secretary had passed four years unharmed, amid the fires of passions inflamed by civil war. The President had just returned from Richmond where he stood unarmed yet uninjured in the midst of a conquered and desolated city.

Let us hope that the rumors which assign this crime to the madness of an individual, instead of to the frenzy of a faction or of a section, may prove true.

Let the blow recall us all to our duties! Let us draw near to the Altar of the Country, also, as we approach the Altar of our God. We have duties in this crisis. The first is to forget prejudices and passion and party, and look to the salvation of the country. The Constitution places Andrew Johnson in the Presidency. He has aspirations of true patriotism and capacity for good. Let good men rally to his side, and sustain him through this crisis.

He belongs to the State of Jackson, and was a pupil in the political school of the old Hero. He enjoyed at one time to a large degree, the confidence of Democrats; and has recently been the recipient of the highest honors of the dominant party. He is, like Lincoln, whom he succeeds, a Southern man by birth. If he threw the magnitude of the crisis, he may quell this Evil Spirit, which first broke out in treason to the country, and has manifested its assassin spirit in midnight murder!

Let us all unite to carry him safely through the ordeal in which he is placed, for the peace of the Country depends upon the assertion of Law, and of the Nation's Authority, and the suppression and punishment of Treason and Crime.

We can conceive how this act may embitter the victorious North against the South, chill the growing sentiment of mercy, and arousing the dormant passions of revolution sharpen the axe of the executioner. Let this calamity be averted: not in mercy to crime, not in extenuation of this great guilt, but out of love to our Country and its good name, endeared to us by every new sacrifice.

As to the dead President, let us do justice to his memory! He dies in the hour of his country's restored greatness, in the full fruition of his own personal triumph! History might have disputed the character of his acts, and if he had lived he might have forfeited some of his fame. The Assassin's blow will rank him, in the memory of millions, among the martyrs of Liberty.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD BILL.

The bill to authorize the Central Railroad to increase its way passenger fare one half cent per mile, passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of 18 to 14. It will probably be introduced in the House to-day and, we trust, will pass there by an equally decisive majority. The justice of the measure seems to be conceded among all, without regard to party, who believe in the "live and let live" principle as a rule of business action.

CHICAGO, April 15.

A special dispatch from Cairo says: Our forces occupied Mobile on the 2th inst. Spanish Fort was captured with 3000 prisoners. Three hundred guns were captured in Mobile. Gen. Wilson has captured the whole of Roddy's command.

Latest News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

DISPATCHES RECEIVED SATURDAY.

PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN DEAD.

Secretary Seward Still Alive.

FREDERICK SEWARD AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Wilkes Booth, and Another Unknown, the Assassins.

THEY ARE STILL AT LARGE.

THE NATION A MOURNER.

Andrew Johnson Sworn in as President of the United States.

GENERAL GRANT EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 15.

Major General Dix:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN died this morning at twenty-two minutes after seven o'clock.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

(Official.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15—4:10 A. M.

To Major-General Dix:

The President continues insensible and is sinking. Secretary Seward remains without change. Frederick Seward's skull is fractured in two places, besides a severe cut on the head. The attendant is still alive but hopeless.

Major Seward's wounds are not dangerous. It is now ascertained with reasonable certainty that two assassins were engaged in the horrible crime, Wilkes Booth being the one that shot the President, and the other a companion of his whose name is not known, but whose description is so clear that he can hardly escape.

It appears from a letter found in Booth's trunk that the murder was planned before the 4th of March, but fell through then because the accomplice backed out until Richmond could be heard from. Booth and his accomplice were at the livery stable at 6 o'clock last evening, and left there with their horses about 10 o'clock, or shortly before that hour.

It would seem that they had for several days been seeking their chance, but for some unknown reason it was not carried into effect until last night. One of them has evidently made his way to Baltimore, the other has not yet been traced.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15—3 P. M.

To Major General Dix, New York.

Official notice of the death of the late President Abraham Lincoln was given by the heads of the Departments this morning to Andrew Johnson, Vice President, upon whom the Constitution devolved the office of President. Mr. Johnson upon receiving this notice appeared before the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, and took the oath of office as President of the United States and assumed its duties and functions.

At 12 o'clock the President met the heads of departments in Cabinet meeting at the Treasury building, and among other business the following was transacted:

First—The arrangements for the funeral of the late President were referred to the several Secretaries as far as relates to their respective departments.

Second—William Hunter, Esq., was appointed acting Secretary of State during the disability of Mr. Seward and his son, Frederick Seward, the Assistant Secretary.

Third—The President formally announced that he desired to retain the present Secretaries of departments of his Cabinet, and they would go on and discharge their respective duties in the same manner.

All business in the departments was suspended during the day.

The surgeons report that the condition of Mr. Seward remains unchanged. He is doing well. No improvement in Mr. Frederick Seward.

The murderers have not yet been apprehended.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ALBANY, April 15.

PROCLAMATION.

By Reuben E. Fenton, Governor of New York.

The fearful tragedy at Washington has converted an occasion of rejoicing over national victory into one of national mourning. It is fitting therefore that the twentieth (20th) of April inst., before set apart as a day of thanksgiving, should now be dedicated to services appropriate to a season of national bereavement.

Bowing reverently to the Providence of God, let us assemble in our places of worship on that day to acknowledge our dependence on Him who has brought sudden darkness on the land in the very hour of its restoration to Union, peace, and liberty.

In witness, whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this [L. S.] fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty five.

R. E. FENTON.

By the Governor.
GEO. S. HASTINGS, Private Secretary.

WASHINGTON April 15.—11 o'clock A. M.

The Star Extra says:

At 7:20 o'clock the President breathed his last closing his eyes as if falling to sleep and his countenance assuming an expression of perfect serenity.

There were no indications of pain, and it was not known that he was dead until the gradually decreasing respiration ceased altogether.

The Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, immediately, on its being ascertained that life was extinct, knelt at the bedside and offered an impressive prayer which was responded to by all present. Dr. Gurley then proceeded to the front parlor, where Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. Robt. Lincoln, Mr. John Hay, the private Secretary and others were waiting, when he again offered a prayer for the consolation of the family.

The following minutes taken by Dr. Abbott, show the condition of the late President throughout the night:—

11 o'clock	Pulse 44.
11:05 "	Pulse 45 and growing weaker.
11:10 "	Pulse 45.
11:15 "	Pulse 42.
11:20 "	Pulse 45—respiration 27 to 29.
11:25 "	Pulse 42.
11:32 "	Pulse 48 and full.
11:40 "	Pulse 45.
11:45 "	Pulse 40—respiration 22.
12:00 "	Pulse 46—respiration 22.
12:15 "	Pulse 48—respiration 21.

ECHMOS [illegible]

12:20 "	Pulse 55
12:32 "	Pulse 60.
12:35 "	Pulse 66.
12:40 "	Pulse 68.
12:45 "	Pulse 70—eyes much swollen, echmos
12:55 "	Pulse 80—struggling motion of arms.
1:00 "	Pulse 86—respiration 30
1:30 "	Pulse 95—appearing easier.
1:45 "	Pulse 86—very quiet, respiration irregular.

MRS. LINCOLN PRESENT.

2:10 "	Mrs. Lincoln retired with Robert Lincoln to an adjoining room
2:30 "	President very quiet—pulse 54—respiration 28.
2:52 "	Pulse 48—respiration 30.
3:00 "	Visited again by Mrs. Lincoln.
3:25 "	Respiration 24 and regular.
3:35 "	Prayer by Rev. Dr. Gurley.
4:00 "	Respiration 26 and regular.
4:15 "	Pulse 60—respiration 24.
5:50 "	Respiration 28—regular, sleeping.
6:00 "	Pulse failing—respiration 28.
6:30 "	Still failing and labored breathing.
7:00 "	Symptoms of immediate dissolution
7:22 "	DEATH!

Surrounding the death-bed of the President were Secretaries Stanton, Welles, Usher, Attorney General Speed, Postmaster General Dennison, Mr. Field, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Generals Halleck and Meigs, Senator Sumner, R. F. Andrews, of New York; General Todd, of Dacotah; John Hay, Private Secretary, Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois; General Farnsworth, Mrs. and Miss Kenney, Miss Harris, Captain Robert Lincoln, son of the President; and Doctors E. W. Abbott, R. K. Stone, C. D. Gatch, Neal Hall and Mr. Lieberman.

Secretary McCulloch remained with the President until about 5 o'clock, and Chief Justice Chase, after several hours attendance during the night, returned early this morning.

Immediately after the President's death a Cabinet meeting was called by Secretary Stanton, and held in the room in which the corpse lay. Sec'y's. Stanton, Welles and Usher, Postmaster General Dennison, and Attorney General Speed were present.

The results of the conference are as yet unknown.

The above particulars, concerning the President's death, are from the Extra Evening Star.

Flags over the Departments and throughout the city are at half mast.

Scarcely any business is being transacted anywhere, either on private or public account.

Our citizens without any preconcert whatever are draping their premises with festoons of mourning. The bells are tolling mournfully. All is the deepest gloom and sadness.

Strong men weep in the streets.

The grief is wide-spread and deep, and in strange contrast to the joy so lately manifested over our recent military victories.

This is indeed a day of gloom.

Reports prevail that Mr. Frederick W. Seward, who was kindly assisting the nursing of Secretary Seward received a stab in the back. His shoulder-blade prevented the knife or dagger from penetrating into his body. Prospects are that he will recover.

A report is circulated and repeated by almost everybody that Booth was captured fifteen miles this side of Baltimore. If it be true as asserted that the War Department has received such information it will doubtless be officially promulgated.

Government departments are closed by order, and will be draped with emblems of mourning.

The roads leading to and from the city are guarded by military and the utmost circumspection is observed as to all attempting to enter or leave the city.

LATER.

NEW YORK, April 15—12 M.

[illegible] from Washington but details of the assassination, containing no new facts.

Orders have been issued by telegraph to prevent the escape of the assassins into Canada.

BURLINGTON, N. Y., April 15.

Lt. Gen. Grant left here for Washington at 6 o'clock this morning.

(Signed) MRS. U. S. GRANT.

(Circular.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU, WASHINGTON, April 15—9 40 A. M.

It is believed that the assassins of the President and Secretary Seward are attempting to escape to Canada. You will make a careful and thorough examination of all persons attempting to cross from the United States into Canada, and will arrest all suspicious persons. The most vigilant scrutiny on your part and the force at your disposal is demanded. A description of the parties supposed to be implicated in the murder, will be telegraphed you to-day, but in the meantime be active in preventing the crossing of any suspicious persons.

By Order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) N. S. JEFFERS, Brevet Brig. Gen. Acting Pro.-Mar.-Gen.

NEW YORK, April 16—9 A. M.

Intense sorrow is depicted on all countenances at the horrible events that occurred in Washington last night, and the grief of all good men is apparent everywhere at the demise of the President. No flags were hoisted in this city this morning until the death of the President was known when they were all placed at half mast. The people appear perfectly horrified and the utmost rage is undoubtedly felt towards all known secessionists and rebel sympathizers.

WASHINGTON, April 15—12 M.

Andrew Johnson was sworn into office as President of the United States, by Chief Justice Chase to-day at 11 o'clock.

Secretary McCulloch and Attorney General Speed and others were present. He remarked: "The duties are mine. I will perform them, trusting in God."

NEW YORK, April 15—12.30 P. M.

A dispatch just received from Washington says Frederick Seward is not dead, but in a critical condition.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

The assassin of President Lincoln left behind him his hat and a spur. The hat was picked up in the President's box and has been identified by parties to whom it has been shown as the one belonging to the suspected man, and accurately described as the one belonging to the suspected man by other parties not allowed to see it before describing it.

The spur was dropped upon the stage, and that also has been identified as the one procured at a stable where the same man hired a horse in the evening.

Two gentlemen who went to the Secretary of War to apprise him of the attack on Mr. Lincoln met at the residence of the former a man muffled in a cloak who, when accosted by them, hastened away.

It had been Mr. Stanton's intention to accompany Mr. Lincoln to the Theatre and occupy the same box, but the press of business prevented. It therefore seems evident that the aim of the plotters was to paralyze the country by at once striking down the head, the heart and the arm of the country.

As soon as the dreadful events were announced in the streets, Superintendent Richards and his Assistants were at work to discover the assassin. In a few moments the telegraph had aroused the whole police force of the city.

Mayor Wallach and several members of the city government were soon on the spot, and every precaution was taken to preserve order and quiet in the city. Every street in Washington was patrolled at the request of Mr. Richards. Gen. Augur sent horses to mount the police. Every road leading out of Washington was strongly picketed, and every possible avenue of escape was thoroughly guarded.

Steamboats about to depart down the Potomac were stopped.

The Daily Chronicle says: As it is suspected that this conspiracy originated in Maryland, the telegraph flashed the mournful news to Baltimore, and all the cavalry was immediately put upon active duty. Every road was picketed, and every precaution taken to prevent the escape of the assassins.

A preliminary examination was made by Messrs. Richards and his assistants. Several persons were called to testify, and the evidence as elicited before an informal tribunal and not under oath was conclusive to this point:—

The murderer of President Lincoln was *John Wilkes Booth*. His hat was found in the private box and identified by several persons who had seen him within the last two days, and the spur which he dropped by accident after he jumped to the stage, was identified as one of those which he had obtained from the stable where he hired his horse.

This man Booth has played more than once at Ford's Theatre, and is of course acquainted with its exit and entrances, and the facility with which he escaped behind the scenes is easily understood.

The person who attacked Secretary Seward left behind him a slouched hat and an old rusty navy revolver. The chambers were broken loose from the barrel, as if done by striking.

The loads were drawn from the chambers, one being but a rough piece of lead and the others balls smaller than the chambers, wrapped in paper as if to keep them from falling out.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

At an early hour this morning Hon. E. M. Stanton sent an official communication to Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States, stating that in consequence of the sudden and unexpected death of the Chief Magistrate his inauguration should take place as soon as possible and requesting him to state the place and hour at which the ceremony should be performed.

Mr. Johnson at once replied that it would be agreeable to him to have the proceedings take place at his rooms in the Kirkwood House, as soon as the arrangements could be perfected.

Chief Justice Chase was informed of the fact and repaired to the appointed place in company with Secretary McCulloch, of the Treasury Department; Attorney General Speed, F. P. Blair, Sen'r; Hon Montgomery Blair, Senators Foote, of Vermont, Ramsay, of Minnesota, Yates, of Illinois, Stuart, of Nevada, Hale, of New Hampshire, and Representative of Farnsworth of Illinois.

At 11 o'clock the Oath of Office was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States in the usual manner.

Mr. Johnson received the kind expressions of the gentlemen by whom he was surrounded in a manner which showed his earnest sense of the great responsibilities so suddenly devolved upon him, and made a brief speech in which he said: "The duties of the office are mine. I will perform them. The consequences are with God. Gentlemen, I shall lean upon you. I feel that I shall need your support. I am deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion and the responsibility of the duties of the office I am assuming."

Mr. Johnson appeared to be in remarkably good health and has a high and realizing sense of the hopes that are centred upon him. His manner was solemn and dignified and his whole bearing produced a most gratifying impression upon those who participated in the ceremonies.

It is probable that during the day President Johnson will issue his first proclamation to the American people.

It is expected, though nothing has been definitely determined upon, that the funeral of the late President Lincoln, will take place at or about Thursday next.

It is supposed that his remains will be temporarily deposited in the Congressional Cemetery.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

The following is General Lee's farewell address to the Army of Northern Virginia:

HEADQUARTERS, Army of N'n Virginia, April 10, 1865.

[General Order No. 9.]

After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the army of Northern Virginia, has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources. I need not tell the survivors of so many hard fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them, but holding that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuation of the contest. I have determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past vigor has endeared them to their countrymen.

By the terms of agreement officers and men can return to their homes and remain there until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend you his blessing and protection.

With an increasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

R. E. LEE, General.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

The corpse of the late President has been laid out in the room known as the East Room in the White House. It is dressed in the suit of black clothes worn by him at his late inauguration. A placid smile rests upon his features and the deceased seems to be in a calm sleep. White flowers have been placed upon the pillow and over the breast.

The corpse of the President will be laid out in State in the East Room, on Tuesday, in order to give the public an opportunity to see, once more, the features of him they loved so well.

The preparations are being made in that room under the supervision of the upholsterer.

The catafalque upon which the body will rest is to be placed in the south part of the East Room, and is somewhat similar in style to the used on the occasion of the death of President Harrison. Steps will be placed at the side to enable the public to mount to a position to get a perfect view of the face. The catafalque will be lined with fluted satin, and on the outside it will be covered with black cloth and black velvet.

It is understood that the funeral of President Lincoln will take place on Wednesday next.

Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where the President and his family have been accustomed to worship, will doubtless be the officiating clergyman.

The remains will be temporarily deposited in the Vault of the Congressional Cemetery, and hereafter taken to Mr. Lincoln's home, at Springfield, Illinois.

The funeral car which is being prepared for the occasion is to be a magnificent affair. It is to be built on a hearse body. Its extreme length will be 14 feet. The body of the car will be covered with black cloth from which will hang large festoons of cloth, on the sides and ends gathered and fastened by large rosettes of white and black satin, over bows of white and black velvet. The bed of the car on which the coffin will rest will be eight feet from the ground, in order to give a full view of the coffin, and over this will rise a canopy, the supports of which will be draped with black cloth and velvet. The top of the car will be decorated with plumes.— The car will be drawn by six or eight horses and each led by a groom.

BOSTON, April 15.

Edwin Booth has been plunged into the deepest grief by the desperate act of his brother, and it is telling fearfully upon his sensitive nature. To-night he was to have taken his farewell of the Boston public for a time, but it is said that he has expressed a determination never to appear upon the stage.

NEW YORK, April 16.

The Herald's correspondence from Mexico City of the 27th of March says:

Maximilian's subjects are much agitated over rumors that the Empire is shortly to be invaded by large numbers of soldiers who have hitherto been fighting for Jeff. Davis' confederacy.

Gen. Price is said to be one of the leaders in this movement, and it is expected that during the coming summer an immense force of rebels will cross the Rio Grande provided with arms, ammunition, and other necessary supplies, and march to the assistance of President Juarez for the purpose of expelling the Europeans from the country.

Much indignation was manifested in Mexico by the publication of a statement that United States troops had crossed the River Grande and destroyed 4,000 bales of rebel cotton stored on Mexican soil.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

A special meeting of the Cabinet has been in protracted session this forenoon at the Treasury Department.

Geo. Paine, a rebel officer, and his two adjutants and an orderly were captured in Virginia yesterday, and this p. m. brought to Washington. As they passed through the city, thousands of excited men and boys followed them, evidently supposing that they were in some way connected with the late assassination. Many exclaimed, "hang them, hang them."

Details in regard to the President's Assassination.

AN AUTOPSY ON HIS REMAINS.

Secretary Seward and his Son still Alive, but in a Critical Condition.

President Johnson Expresses his Views.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE UNIVERSAL GRIEF.

THE MURDERERS NOT YET APPREHENDED.

Proclamation by Governor Fenton.

NEW YORK, April 16.

G. A. Seward telegraphs to Mr. Sanford, President of the American Telegraph Co., at 11 o'clock this A. M., as follows: Uncle is as well this morning as the circumstances will permit.— He retains his mental vigor and resolution.

The Surgeon speaks very favorably.

Poor Fred is still utterly unconscious. He has not opened his eyes since 12 o'clock on Friday night. The Major will get along nicely.

CINCINNATI, April 15.

Junius Brutus Booth, a brother of J. Wilkes Booth, was announced to appear at Pike's Opera House to-night, but it is understood that he was compelled to leave the city in great haste.

WASHINGTON, April 16—3.30 A. M.

To day no one is allowed to leave the city by rail, conveyance or on foot, and the issuing of passes from the Headquarters of the Department of Washington has been suspended by General Augur.

NEW YORK, April 15.

Dispatches have been received from all parts of the country expressive of the grief of the people at the Nation's calamity.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

A meeting of the citizens of Illinois was convened at two o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of taking proper action in connection with the melancholy death of the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

Yesterday morning Attorney General Speed waited upon Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States, and officially informed him of the sudden and unexpected decease of President Lincoln, and stated that an early hour might be appointed for the inauguration of his successor. The following is a copy of the communication referred to.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.

Sir:—Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was shot by an assassin last evening, at Ford's Theatre, in this city, and died at the hour of 7.22 o'clock this morning. About the same time at which the President was shot, an assassin entered the sick chamber of the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State and stabbed him in several places in the throat, neck and face severely, if not mortally wounding him. Other members of the Secretary's family were dangerously wounded by the assassin while making his escape.

By the death of President Lincoln, the office of President has devolved under the Constitution upon you. The emergency of the government demands that you should immediately qualify, according to the requirements of the Constitution, and enter upon the duties of President of the United States. If you will please make known your pleasure, such arrangements as you deem proper will be made. Your obed't servants,

HUGH McCULLOCH, Sec'y of the Treasury.
E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.
WM. DENNISON, Postmaster General.
J. P. USHER, Secretary of the Interior.
JAMES SPEED, Attorney General.

To Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Johnson requested that the ceremony take place at his rooms, at the Kirkwood House, in this city, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was notified of the fact and desired to be in attendance to administer the oath of office.

At the above named hour the following gentlemen assembled in the Vice President's room to participate in the ceremonies:

Hon. S. P. Chase; Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Attorney General Speed; F. P. Blair, Sen'r.; Hon. Montgomery Blair; Senators Foote of Vermont, Yates of Illinois, Ramsey of Minnesota, Stewart of Nevada, Hale of New Hampshire and Gen. Farnsworth of Illinois.

After the presentation of the above letter the Chief Justice administered the following oath to Mr. Johnson:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

After receiving the oath, and being declared President of the United States, Mr. Johnson remarked:

Gentlemen—I must be permitted to say that I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the sad event which has so recently occurred. I feel incompetent to perform duties so important and responsible as those which have been so unexpectedly thrown upon me. As to an indication of any policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the government, I have to say that that must be left for development as the administration progresses. The message or declaration must be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance that I can now give of the future is reference to the past. The course which I have taken in the past, in connection with this rebellion, must be regarded as a guarantee of the future. My past public life, which has been long and laborious, has been founded as I in good conscience believe, upon a great principle of right which lies at the basis of all good things. The best energies of my life have been spent in endeavoring to establish and perpetuate the principles of free government, and I believe that the Government in passing through its present perils will settle down upon principles consonant with popular right, more permanent and enduring than heretofore. I must be permitted to say, if I understand the feelings of my own heart, I have long labored to ameliorate and elevate the condition of the great mass of the American people. Toil and an honest advocacy of the great principles of free government have been my lot. The duties have been mine—the consequences are God's. This has been the foundation of my political creed. I feel that in the end the government will triumph and that these great principles will be permanently established.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I want your encouragement and countenance. I shall ask and rely upon you and others to carry the Government through its present perils. I feel in making this request that it will be heartily responded to by you and all other patriots and lovers of the rights and interests of a free people."

At the conclusion of the above remarks, the President received the kind wishes of the friends by whom he was surrounded. A few minutes were devoted to conversation. All were deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion and the recent sad occurrence that caused the necessity for the speedy inauguration of the President was gravely discussed.

Mr. Johnson is in fine health, and has an earnest sense of the important trust that has been confided to him.

Wm. Hunter, the Chief Clerk in the State Department, has been appointed Acting Secretary of State.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held at the Treasury Department at 10 o'clock this morning.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

As everything pertaining to the last hours of the late President must be interesting to the public, the following incidents of the last day of his life have been obtained from several sources:

His son, Capt. Lincoln, breakfasted with him on Friday morning, having just returned from the capitulation of Lee, and the President passed a happy hour, listening to all the details. While at breakfast he heard that Speaker Colfax was in the house and sent word that he wished to see him immediately in the reception room. He conversed with him nearly an hour about his future policy as to the rebellion, which he was about to submit to the Cabinet.

Afterwards he had an interview with Mr. Hale, Minister to Spain, and several Senators and Representatives.

At 11 o'clock the Cabinet and Gen. Grant met with him, and in one of the most satisfactory and important Cabinet meetings held since his first inauguration, the future policy of the administration was harmoniously and unanimously agreed on. When it adjourned Secretary Stanton said he felt that the government was stronger than at any previous period since the rebellion commenced.

In the afternoon, the President had a long and pleasant interview with Gen. Oglesby, Senator Yates and other leading citizens of his State.

In the evening, Mr. Colfax called again at his request, and Mr. Ashman, of Mass., who presided over the Chicago Convention of 1860, was present. To them he spoke of his visit to Richmond, and when they stated that there was much uneasiness at the North while he was at the rebel capital for fear that some traitor might shoot him, he replied, jocularly, that he would have been alarmed himself if any other person had been President and gone there, but that he did not feel any danger whatever.

Conversing on a matter of business with Mr. Ashman, he made a remark that he saw Mr. Ashman was surprised at, and immediately with his well known kindness of heart, said "You did not understand me Ashman, I did not mean what you inferred, and I will take it all back and apologize for it."

He afterwards gave Mr. Ashman a card to admit himself and friend early the next morning to converse further about it.

Turning to Mr. Colfax he said: "You are going with Mrs. Lincoln and me to the Theatre, I hope."

But Mr. Colfax had other engagements, expecting to leave the city the next morning. He then said to Mr. Colfax: "Mr. Sumner has the gavel of the Confederate Congress which he got at Richmond to hand to the Secretary of War, but I insisted then that he must give it to you and tell him for me to hand it over. Mr. Ashman alluded to the gavel which he still had, and which he had used at the Chicago Convention, and the President and Mrs. Lincoln who was also in the parlor, rose to go to the theatre. It was half an hour after the time they had intended to start, and they spoke about waiting half an hour longer, for the President went with reluctance, as Gen. Grant had gone north and he did not wish the people to be disappointed as they had both been advertised to be there.

At the door he stopped and said, "Col. Fox, do not forget to tell the people in the mining regions as you pass through them, what I told you this morning about the development when peace comes, and I will telegraph you at San Francisco."

He shook hands with both gentlemen with a pleasant good bye, and left the Executive Mansion never to return to it alive.

The President and Cabinet at the meeting to-day, entrusted to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Harrington, the general arrangement of the programme for the funeral of the late President.

Major French, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, will attend to the carrying out of so much of it as directly appertains to the corpse and Major Gen. Augur, in charge of the defences of Washington, will be in charge of the military part of the procession.

Assistant Secretary Harrington has been in consultation to-night relative to the arrangements with Gov. Oglesby, Senator Yates and Ex Rep. Arnold, of Illinois, and Gens. Grant, Halleck and Augur, and Col. Nichols, and Admirals Farragut and Shubrick.

The funeral ceremonies of the late President will take place on Wednesday. The time for the remains to leave the city as well as the route by which they will be taken to Springfield is as yet undetermined.

The procession will form at 11 o'clock, and the religious services will commence at noon, at which hour throughout the whole land the various religious societies have been requested to assemble in their respective places of worship for prayer. The procession will move at two P. M. Details will be made as soon as perfected.

The acting Secretary of State has issued the following address:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

The undersigned is directed to announce that the funeral ceremonies of the lamented Chief Magistrate will take place at the Executive Mansion, in this city, at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 19th inst. The various religious denominations throughout the country are invited to meet in their respective places of worship at that hour, for the purpose of solemnizing the occasion with appropriate ceremonies.

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

DEP'T OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 17th, 1865.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a general order.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

A man named O. M. Tombleson, said to be a clergyman, was arrested to-day and held for examination for openly declaring that if Mr. Johnson pursues the same course as Lincoln, he will meet the same fate.

Such is the indignation among certain classes that arrests of this character seem to become necessary.

Secretary Seward's condition at midnight appears to be improving. He sat up a short time to-day. That of his son Frederick is still very critical.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.

Amid the shock and general gloom caused by the announcement of the assassination, the following order was issued:

HEAD QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, April 15.

[General Orders No. 23.]

The telegraph announces that President Lincoln was assassinated last night. The purest man of the age has fallen, and the whole nation which was rejoicing at the prospect of a speedy peace is mourning. Let the people of Kentucky disappoint the miscreants who would involve us in bloodshed and strife, by conducting themselves with calmness and moderation. Avoid all heated conversation and imprudent expressions. Let all unite in every means for preserving order.— The wicked need not rejoice nor the patriotic despair. The Government will still go on, and as great as the calamity is, accomplish its high destiny. By command of

MAJOR GENERAL PALMER.
[Signed] E. G. HARLAN, A. A. G.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

The last writing done by President Lincoln was addressed to Hon. George Ashmun, in reply to a request of the latter for an interview.

The message was written on a card on the President's knee, in his carriage, about a quarter past 8 o'clock. Just as he was starting for the theatre, the note was as follows:—

Allow Mr. Ashmun and friend to come to me at 9 a. m., to-morrow, April 15, 1865.

(Signed,) A. LINCOLN.

NEW YORK, April 16.

A private despatch from a member of Secretary Seward's family, received this afternoon, states that the condition of Frederick Seward has improved since morning, and hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

A RELIGIOUS VIEW OF THE GREAT CALAMITY.

We have seen the idea advanced in papers of the radical stamp, and heard of its being uttered on the street, that President Lincoln's assassination is a divine dispensation designed to prevent a too generous settlement with the rebels and to postpone the Christian work of pacification he had begun. With all due respect to the religious sentiment which perhaps underlies this theory, we beg to protest against it as insulting to the memory of the dead President and blasphemous as regards the Divine Being.

It is insulting to Mr Lincoln's memory because it seeks the reversal of the policy toward the South he had begun. It casts reproach on his generosity and on his wisdom. It implies that he was imbecile when he sought to conciliate and pacificate. It mocks at his desire for peace and accuses him either of having contemplated infidelity toward the country, or of having fallen into the gravest mistake as to the country's needs and opportunities. Finally it involves the charge that Mr Lincoln, by erring on the side of mercy, had run counter to the purpose of the Almighty.

But the theory is also blasphemous, we maintain. It is not for the secular press, perhaps, to discuss theology, but look at this question which has been thrust upon us for examination. There was a bright, almost unclouded, prospect up to the fatal Friday night, of a restoration of peace and a firm re-establishment of the Union. That restoration promised to include the entire destruction of slavery and to transpire without the effusion of another drop of fraternal blood. But let us suppose that the originators of the theory we deprecate are powerful enough to make it the national principle of action. The "too lenient" spirit of Mr Lincoln will then be superseded by one of vengeance; the dying embers of rebellion at the South will be fanned again into flame; guerrilla warfare will become universal; peace will inevitably be postponed for years to come; thousands upon thousands will fall as additional sacrifices to the war, and the conflict will cease only with the utter desolation and extermination of a people. Is this a prospect upon which the God who is love, is likely to look with satisfaction? Is it not impious to allege that He has deliberately excluded us from the peace which was within our reach, and shut us up to the horrible alternative we have tried to depict? Is it reverent to the God who is said to love mercy rather than sacrifice, to suppose that He prefers the frightful future opened up by these interpreters of His will, to the beneficent future made visible to us by the hand of the dead President? There are peace, prosperity, an enduring Union, a good government and the happy homes of a happy people in the one picture; there are years of civil strife, rivers of human blood, anarchy, murder and final desolation in the other. Who dares to say that the God manifest to us in Christ, the Prince of Peace, chooses and decrees that the last of these shall, and the first shall not, be realized! Wicked men may indeed prevail, and in the name of God cause peace to fly away and murderous vengeance to riot in the land, and, if so, not without the foreknowledge and permission of an inscrutable Providence will the monstrous crime against Him and Humanity have been accomplished.—But not the less will a fearful responsibility rest upon the evil-workers. To them may well apply the words which were spoken of Judas:—"The Son of Man indeed goeth as it is written of him, but woe unto that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed. Good were it for that man if he had never been born."

EX PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

Conspicuous among the exceptional private residences in this city not exhibiting yesterday, or on Saturday, any token of the great national tragedy—any mark of respect for the memory of a murdered President of the United States—was that of Millard Fillmore—and he an Ex-President of the United States.—*Express, Monday*

Comparatively few of the private residences in this city were draped on Saturday or Sunday, and, for lack of suitable material, it was impossible for one half of those who desired to pay this tribute of respect to our murdered President to do so. If we are correctly informed none of the palatial residences of citizens on Niagara Square were shrouded in the habiliments of mourning and, yet, this neglect was no proper subject of newspaper comment. The paragraph we have quoted was inserted merely as an introduction to another which we omit because we do not wish to publish to the world an item which disgraces our city. The *Commercial*, of yesterday alluding to the characteristic attack upon Mr Fillmore made by the *Express*, says:—

We have ample reason to know that this omission was not for want of sincere respect for the deceased, or of a heartfelt sorrow at his death. But private dwellings were not generally draped and no notice was given that they would be, and Mrs. F being out of health, Mr. Fillmore—as we are informed—did not leave his house after going to the Post Office in the morning, and therefore was not aware that any private dwellings were draped, and naturally thought that an ostentatious show of grief might be misunderstood.

It is unnecessary in this city to make any explanation of this sort, albeit this one is kindly meant. No more patriotic citizen, no more zealous friend of the Union, no more earnest and thoughtful well wisher of his country, no more conscientious supporter of the constituted authorities in all efforts calculated to promote the public weal, lives in this city or out of it than Hon Millard Fillmore. History will do justice to him, and, let us hope, to his cowardly assailants.

THE CLERKS AND THE SOLDIERS.

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* has the following trenchant remarks on the President's reconstruction speech:—

A word respecting the president's speech. It is satisfactory to men of moderation and calmness but it did not suit the great crowd of office-holders who listened to it. They were for punishment, as their cries of "Hang 'em" indicated. It is a singular fact that the clerks are vindictive and the soldiers magnanimous! *The men who are brave and have faced the rebels with the deadly bayonet are generous, but the young gentlemen who have had peaceful places in the department are boiling over with rage and vindictiveness.* Pity that some of these blatant and courageous fellows hadn't enlisted long ago. The country at large will, I think, support the president's policy, but for the present he must be content with a very mild approval on the part of some of his friends here.

The correspondent's observation is shrewd and eminently correct. It is "the clerks who are vindictive, while the soldiers are magnanimous." It is the crowd of officeholders who clamor for vengeance and the gallows, while Grant and Lincoln embody thoughts of generous conciliation in wise and politic action. When will the people see through the flimsy veil of patriotism which these men wear, who howl for continuance of war when peace at last has become possible and easy of attainment?

THE SPIRIT OF FORBEARANCE.—The St. Louis *Anzeiger* (German) appeals for forbearance toward the South on prudential as well as humane grounds. It says:

The South is disarmed, and the object of the war attained. Every further stroke will fall upon ourselves. Every further interference with the affairs of the States returned to the Union will be a violation of Democratic principles, and every stone which we draw from the foundation of the Southern States is drawn from the foundation of our own democratic freedom. The South has an immense work to do, but must do it herself. We must best if we allow her to do it alone. *Every* Southern State knows best what measure of civil rights to extend to its free negroes. *One* Missouri should be enough for us.

BURGLARY.—We learn that the freight house of the Lake Shore Railroad, was broken into on Sunday by burglars, who succeeded in carrying off but little in the way of booty. Several boxes containing goods were broken open but their contents were not disturbed.

AVENGING THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday in an article upon "The effect of the Assassination of the President," says:—

We regard the assassination of President Lincoln as the act of the South, and we believe that the loyal people of the whole country will do likewise. They will not distinguish between the individual who committed the crime, and the cause in whose behalf it was done. The men and the cause that have continually been suggesting and approving this horrible crime are the real principals. *Qui facit per alium, facit per se.*

It is hardly the part of wise journalism to stimulate the passions of the multitude and to fire the northern heart to deeds of vengeance and retaliation. The assassins of the President and the Secretary of State and their aiders and abettors are the proper parties to be punished. They should be hunted down, arrested and suffer the extremest penalty of the law. But if the authorities or the people fail "to distinguish between the individual who perpetrated the crime and the cause in whose behalf it was done," they will fail in a most important duty to our common country." The military power of the rebellion is substantially crushed, and the President, at the time of his death, was entering hopefully upon the work of restoring civil law to the people of portions of the South. Shall this work be arrested, because a band of desperadoes have most foully murdered the President? Shall the dial of Peace and Union be turned backwards ten years? Shall the demons of revenge and hate be summoned to undo all that the events of the past few weeks have accomplished in the cause of humanity and Christian civilization?

The majority of the people of the South were never enemies of the government. To-day, they are knocking at the doors of the Union toward which they bear, at heart, true allegiance. We have the intelligence that Gens. Sherman and Johnston are negotiating the terms of the surrender of the only remaining considerable rebel force. Thousands of Southerners at Richmond and other places under our military control are cheerfully and honestly taking the oath to support the constitution and the laws. Forgetting these facts, so full of encouragement, shall we supplant the white flag with the black and commence the terrible work of organized assassination? Shall we surrender the high position as a Nation to which we have attained through the force of our arms and the wisdom and forbearance of Gen Grant and Mr Lincoln, and degrade ourselves by entering upon a crusade of rapine and extermination? Shall the innocent suffer for the crimes of the guilty? Full of indignation, as the people justly are, shall they be persuaded to emulate the damnable deed of the assassins of constitutional liberty and enter upon a career of savage barbarity? We plead, not for the murderers, whose lives are forfeited, but for the cause of the Republic, for our own honor, for the lives of thousands, North as well as South, which must be sacrificed if this terrible idea of indiscriminate vengeance is to be acted upon.

BOOTH, THE ASSASSIN.

The Albany *Argus* develops the idea of which we hinted in regard to Booth, the assassin:—

He was ambitious, impulsive, and so realized his part on the stage as to forget his personal identity. When he played Richard he wanted to kill Richmond; as Brutus he sought to drive the dagger into the heart of the mimic Cæsar.—He wounded an actor, out West, in one of these mock fights on the stage. The same story is told of Booth, the father; but so true was it of the son that actors refused to play with him.

Once, in this city, while playing, he stabbed himself so seriously as to suffer many weeks from the wound.

He was a silent, imaginative man. The Roman Brutus was the ideal of his life! His father had the same tendency, and the names of his son Junius Brutus, and this one, J. Wilkes, tell his admiration of the men distinguished in struggles against power.

He made money a year or two ago—in oil speculations, it is said—and became, at times, fearfully dissipated.

He was a fated man, always getting into trouble. He was shot once out west. While in this city, playing at the Gayety, he was the hero of a scene, in which a jealous woman figured, threatening him with a pistol.

He was a master of the rapier and of fire arms.

There was something noble in the genius of the father, amidst all his weaknesses. That spark of genius gleams in the elder sons, but it has been turned to a demon-fire in the bosom of this mad youth, who, like the kindred spirit that "fired the Ephesian dome," will outlive in fame, in evil fame, the rest!

His was not the madness that grew out of the agony of suffering, out of hate, out of the frenzy of fanaticism. It was a mimic and counterfeit passion—the creature of the stage and its mock heroisms. He had no Nationality or State pride violated, no home desolated, had lost no kin, had no dire alternatives of exile or death before him impelling him to despair! His was the moon-struck mania of the stage, a painted passion, the tinsel of mock heroism, a sham which in the crazed weak brain that nursed it, became a fearful reality. He had as Brutus struck at Cæsar on the stage—as Hamlet had plotted against the King—as the jealous Moor had done to death the gentle Desdemona—as Macbeth, had dyed his hand in the Royal Duncan's blood; and his nature was so worked into these tragedies, that they appeared to him the realities of life, and this fearful act became in his contemplation, but a play.

How will Justice deal with the Mimic Brutus of this real conspiracy, if he is caught? We know not!

Let us drop the curtain!

PEACE TO THOSE WHO ACCEPT PEACE.—The Springfield *Republican* insists that the generous guaranty of Gen. Grant to Gen. Lee and his army should be respected in its widest spirit and meaning, even to the extent of protection from civil prosecution. It says: "Let Jeff Davis run away, and for the rest, substantially, we shall be as ready to forget and forgive, as they will be to have us and to accept our grace. Their own disposition to forget the past, and to aid in the restoration of peace and the rehabilitation of the Union on its new and broader and firmer footing, will be the measure of our conduct towards them. Ugliness, stubbornness, mischief making will drive us into measures of disfranchisement, expatriation, possibly more direct punishment; sullenness will simply keep them in ignoble retirement and forgetfulness; but a cheerful and hearty acquiescence in things as they are and are to be will be warmly met and responded to. All disposition for revenge, all desire for even abstract justice, fades rapidly away in the presence of peace, and the disposition to accept it in spirit and in fact."

A TRUTHFUL PROPHECY.—The eminent Bishop Capers, of the Methodist Church, in a speech delivered at Sumpterville South Carolina, on the 9th of April, 1861, made this remarkable and truthful prophecy.

If (secession) must prove ruinous; the general government will put it down, Charleston and the State will be ruined; all will be sacrificed—the green hills, the verdant plains, the crystal streams, the cypress shaded groves of mouldering patriots, the hearthstone of the wife, the ...

[illegible]

Oils—The market ruled quiet during the week, and closed unsettled for all grades except straight oils. Petroleum quiet and nominal at 74c for straw in white, including barrels. Lard oil, in fair demand for immediate wants at $1 90@2 00 for Extra and No 1. Red and Whale oils in fair demand. Linseed oil, dull, inactive, and prices are nominal at $1 35@$1 40 for raw and boiled. Pease's Patent Paint Oil, $1 00. Lubricating oils, Virginia, Franklin, Ohio and Mecca, range from 80c to $1 25, as to quality.

WHISKEY—Inactive and steady. Quoted at $2 10 without buyers. Retailing at $2 20.

MARRIED.

On the 29th of March 1865, by the Rev. R. M. Sandford, at the residence of the bride's father, in East Hamburgh, Mr DAVID W ROAG and Miss IDA E WOODRUFF. No cards.

Farmers, Attention!

HOWARD'S MOWER,

AND

Mower and Reaper Combined,

For 1865.

I SHALL OFFER, for the harvest of 1865, a variety of Machines to suit both large and small Farmers, and at prices varying from one hundred dollars upward.

I have a new Two Wheel jointed bar Mower for those who desire such, and I ask all who think of purchasing a Machine for the coming harvest, to call and examine before giving their orders for *any other machine*.

I also manufacture the best HORSE-POWER HAY FORK there is made. It is something new, and warranted.

A word to those having Machines manufactured by me previous to 1860 DON'T FOOL THEM AWAY, they can be made over, with my late improvements added, and made better than when new, making them of light draft and to work perfectly at a low rate of expense that will be perfectly satisfactory. *Bring them in early.*

ap15d&w R. L. HOWARD, Buffalo, N. Y.

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority.

[illegible]

1865.
SPRING GOODS!

SHERMAN, BARNES & CO.,
No. 205 Main Street,

[illegible] ARE DAILY RECEIVING [illegible]

Large and Well Selected Stock of

DRY GOODS!
CARPETS,
Floor Oilcloths, &c., &c.,
FOR THE
SPRING TRADE,

Purchased from the IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, and the

Late Panic Auction Sales!

Which we shall offer to our patrons and customers at prices corresponding with the

Decline in Gold!

Our Stock of

CARPETS!

Comprises

WILTON, ROYAL VELVET, ENGLISH BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS TAPESTRY, THREE PLY, INGRAIN, VENETIAN, HEMP, &c.,

In all the New Patterns.

FLOOR OILCLOTHS,
Mattings and Rugs,
BROCATELLE & LACE CURTAINS
Window Shades and Cornices
In Great Variety

HAIR & SEA-GRASS MATTRESSES,
Pillows and Prime Feathers;
Barnsley Linen Sheeting,
COTTON SHEETINGS.
All Widths

Table Damasks & Pillow Linens,
BLANKETS AND QUILTS,
The Best Stock in the Market!

TOILE AND PIANO COVERS, SHIRTING LINENS, IRISH LINENS, [illegible] TOWELINGS, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, WHITE GOODS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

RICH DRESS SILKS

[illegible]

BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, ORGANDIE MUSLINS, ... MOURNING DRESS GOODS, FRENCH PRINTS, AMERICAN GINGHAMS.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES,
Saques, Paletots, Basquines, &c., &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS!

Bleached Cottons, Brown Cottons, Cotton Shirtings, Denims, [illegible]

One-Half Former Prices!

[illegible]

SHERMAN, BARNES & CO.,
No. 205 Main St.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

PRICES REDUCED
50 to 100 Per Cent.

O. C. HOYT,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

Dress Goods, Cloths,
WHITE GOODS,
Hosiery Gloves, Hoop Skirts,
CALICOES,
Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, &c.
290 MAIN STREET,
Corner of Eagle street.

[illegible] **Large and Attractive Stock,** Which has been bought at **RECENT PANIC SALES,** In NEW YORK and BOSTON, and which is now offered

BY THE YARD OR PIECE,
AT THE
Lowest Market Prices!

REMOVAL!

The firm of [illegible] having been dissolved, H. M. MONTGOMERY will carry on the business [illegible]

H. M. MONTGOMERY
OLD STAND OF W. WILGUS,
No. [illegible] Main Street.

NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS

PAPER-HANGINGS
WINDOW SHADES & FIRE-BOARD PRINTS
CORDS TASSELS &c.

Just received
A FULL ASSORTMENT
MONTGOMERY BROS.
W. WILGUS OLD STOCK
CLOSING OUT WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, at [illegible] Main st.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
United States Naval Rendezvous.
$900 BOUNTY! $900.
WANTED
FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY,
SEAMEN, ORDINARY SEAMEN, LANDSMEN, [illegible] FIREMEN, and COAL HEAVERS.

[illegible]
N. W. LEONARD,
No. 7 Western Hotel Block.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its exemption from State and municipal taxation adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a	$50	note.
Two cents	100	"
Ten	500	"
20	1000	"
$1	5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to 15th June will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

Now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

March 25, 1865.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BUFFALO, N. Y., FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

Bryant, Stratton & Co's Chain of International Commercial Colleges.

[illegible]

Information Free!

[illegible]

1865. 1865.



"15 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's

Is a paste—used for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator

Is a liquid or wash used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects

Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! Beware!!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

HENRY R. COSTAR.

☞ Principal Depot 482 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Sold by all Druggists in Buffalo, N. Y.

1865. 1865.

HOUSEKEEPERS troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. [illegible]

☞ See "Costar's" advertisement in this paper.

1865. 1865.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS—It will [illegible] that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other Insects and Vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "Costar's" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "Costar's" advertisement in this paper.

Old and young should use

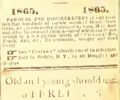
STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
FOR
THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling, Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head Free from Dandruff.

It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA MANUFACTURING COMP'Y,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
NEW YORK.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S
PATENT
AUTOMATIC ORGANS!



$52 to $525 Each.
30 Varieties.
With Patent Basso Tenuto, or Sub Bass.
School Organs & Melodeons,
FINISHED IN
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, WALNUT OR OAK CASES.
EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
No Charge for Boxing or Shipping.
35,600 Now in Use!

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing full description of style, and testimonials of the most eminent musicians as to the superior excellence of our instruments, will be sent free to any address.

THE AUTOMATIC ORGAN.

In presenting the Automatic Organ, we boldly announce the greatest triumph in musical instruments of the age. During the past half century, the French and Germans have manufactured reed instruments with double bellows and two pedals for the feet to operate, but the want of the reversed or Exhaustion bellows, (which is the only bellows used in our instruments,) made it impossible for them to produce the mellow, rich and musical tone for which our instruments are celebrated.

[illegible]

The Melodeon and School Organ.

For over sixteen years the superior excellence of our Melodeons has not been questioned, and for two years past the enormous demand has made it impossible for us to meet our orders promptly. [illegible]

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.

MARTIN TAYLOR,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
School and Miscellaneous Books
AND
STATIONERY,
359 MAIN STREET, BUFFALO.

The National Series of STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS
ARE THE BEST IN USE!

[illegible]

MARTIN TAYLOR, Publisher, 359 Main Street, Buffalo.

Cheap Passage
TO AND FROM
Great Britain and Ireland.

[illegible]

Second-hand Type for Sale!

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS AND JOBBERS.

[illegible]

CANADA WEST
Distillery and Brewery.

[illegible]

CHEROKEE CURE!
THE GREAT
INDIAN MEDICINE!



ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-pollution; such as, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the Direful Complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

To those who have trifled with their constitution, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, despair not! the Cherokee Cure will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

[illegible]

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 63 Liberty street, New York.

Glad News for the Unfortunate.
THE LONG SOUGHT FOR
DISCOVERED AT LAST
Cures in from one



to three days

CHEROKEE REMEDY!
AND
Cherokee Injection!

COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS & LEAVES

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

☞ It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

☞ It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the Cherokee Remedy, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. [illegible]

[illegible]

Patients addressing us will please state plainly all the symptoms of their complaints, and write Post-office, County, State and name of writer plain, and inclose postage stamp for reply.

We send our 32 page Pamphlet free to any address. Address all letters for Pamphlets or advice to the proprietors,

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty street, New York.

"King's" Cough Syrup
Cures Coughs and Colds

"King's" Cough Syrup
[illegible]

"King's" Cough Syrup
Cures Hoarseness

"King's" Cough Syrup
Relieves the Chest of all Tightness

"King's" Cough Syrup
Is Safe to give to Children.

"King's" Cough Syrup
Is Pleasant to take.

"King's" Cough Syrup
Has Cured Thousands in the city of Buffalo.

"King's" Cough Syrup
Is sold for Thirty Cents.

"King's" Cough Syrup
Is manufactured by
"KING," Druggist,
Cor. Main and South Division streets.

Stop that Cough!
ALLEN'S
LUNG BALSAM,
The Great Remedy
FOR THE CURE OF
CONSUMPTION!
And all Diseases of the Lungs!

[illegible]

BRANT

The above is the Trade-Mark adopted for

BRANT'S
GREAT INDIAN
MEDICINES!

Which for more than twenty-five years have possessed the most extensive and wonderful popularity, and have permanently cured many thousands of people in all parts of the United States. The recipes for these valuable remedies were obtained from CAPTAIN BRANT, THE LEARNED AND TALENTED INDIAN CHIEF, and were used for many years with great success among the Indian tribes previous to their introduction to the American public. *They are purely vegetable—never injure and always cure.*

FOR CERTIFICATES

Of the efficiency of these remedies, and the wonderful cures performed by them, see

BRANT'S MAGAZINE,

(Which may be procured GRATIS from wholesale and retail Druggists.

BRANT'S
INDIAN
PULMONARY BALSAM
CURES
COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,
SPITTING OF BLOOD,
ASTHMA,
DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING,
HOOPING COUGH,
PAINS IN THE BACK, BREAST, SIDE & CHEST
HECTIC FEVER AND NIGHT SWEATS,
NEURALGIA AND NERVOUSNESS,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
FEMALE WEAKNESS,
CHRONIC DYSENTERY AND BLOODY FLUX,
DIARRHŒA,
CHOLERA INFANTUM AND TEETHING

BRANT'S
INDIAN
PURIFYING EXTRACT

Is the most certain PURIFIER of the BLOOD ever prepared and used for that purpose. It is a purely vegetable, alterative, and permanently cures the following diseases:

SCROFULA, FEVER SORES, SCALD HEAD, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SECONDARY SYPHILIS,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS AND CHRONIC ULCERS, PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES ON THE FACE,
Liver Complaints,
CHRONIC FEVER AND AGUE,
DEBILITY,
BLEEDING AND ITCHING PILES,
LUMBAGO,
CANKER AND CANCEROUS ULCERS,
COSTIVENESS,
SORE EYES,
DYSPEPSIA,
And all other diseases arising from
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

BRANT'S
INDIAN
MAGIC GARGLE!

The only sure and infallible remedy in existence for the cure of
SORE THROAT,
And a certain preventive of that terrible disease,
DIPHTHERIA.

BRANT'S
BRAZONIA,

By which the most obstinate cases of Fever and Ague are cured by external application, and without the use of Calomel, Quinine, or any other medicine. This favorite Indian remedy for

FEVER AND AGUE

Has only recently been introduced to the public, and has given immediate and permanent relief when all other remedies have failed.

SEE CERTIFICATES
IN
BRANT'S MAGAZINES,

(Which can be obtained of wholesale and retail Druggists.

☞ The above Indian medicines are for sale in Buffalo, N. Y., by

A. REYNOLDS & CO.,
SPENCER & HOLLYMORE,
And all Druggists

DIXON, CLARKS & HALLETT,
Sole Proprietors,
149 CHAMBERS STREET,
New York City.

HAMLIN & MENDSEN,
Wholesale and Retail
DRY GOODS,
House Furnishing Goods and Yankee Notions.

WORD TO THE PUBLIC.

[illegible]

RETAIL DEPARTMENTS.

[illegible]

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c.

[illegible]

CARPETS.

[illegible]

PAPER HANGINGS AND UPHOLSTERY.

This branch of our establishment is under the superintendence of Mr. S. M. EVERY, and in the line of Curtains, Paper Hangings, Upholstery, &c., we have all the newest patterns, and those about to furnish their houses will do well to examine our stock.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

Our stock embraces everything in the line of Domestics and Staple Goods, and there is no article required by the Country Merchant which we cannot [illegible]

YANKEE NOTIONS.

In this line we have all the substantials required by the Country Merchant or the Peddler, and are prepared to sell at New York prices.

HAMLIN & MENDSEN.
206, 208, 210 and 212 Main street, Buffalo.

BUY YOUR SCHOOL BOOKS
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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—[illegible]

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A remedy which never fails to preserve the hair, and will almost immediately check its falling out, purifies the head from morbid matter, and promotes the healing of wounds on the head. Applied upon bald places it will positively cause the hair to grow again when there is any vitality left in the roots, and frees the head from dandruff.

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RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES that he has now completed his large NEW FACTORY, and effected other arrangements for the great increase of his manufacturing facilities. He therefore will be able henceforward to turn out 35 PIANOS PER WEEK, [illegible]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to an order of Jonathan Hascall, Esq., Surrogate of Erie county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against Warren Luce, late of the town of Lancaster, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to L. F. Bissell, the administrator of the estate of the said deceased, at the office of the said administrator, No. 5 Brown's Buildings, in the city of Buffalo, in said county, on or before the 22d day of June, 1865.

Dated the 21st day of December, 1864.

L. F. BISSELL, Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to an order of Jonathan Hascall, Esq., Surrogate of Erie county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against Helen Tabor, late of the town of Wales, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Isaiah Phillips, the executor of the will of the said deceased, at the residence of the said Isaiah Phillips, in the town of Wales, in said county, on or before the 15th day of April, 1865.

Dated the 15th day of October, 1864.

ISAIAH PHILLIPS, Executor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to an order of Jonathan Hascall, Esq., Surrogate of Erie county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against Joseph Durrenberger, late of the town of Cheektowaga, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Mary Durrenberger, the administratrix, with the will annexed, of the said deceased, at the late residence of the said Joseph Durrenberger, in the town of Cheektowaga, in said county, on or before the seventh day of April, 1865.

Dated the 5th day of October, 1864.

MARY DURRENBERGER, Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to an order of Jonathan Hascall, Esq., Surrogate of Erie county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against Polly Brickelson, late of the town of Newstead, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Chauncey W. Harrington, the administrator of the estate of the said deceased, at the dwelling house of the said administrator, in the town of Newstead, in said county, on or before the twenty fifth day of April, 1865.

Dated the 12th day of October, 1864.

C. W. HARRINGTON, Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to an order of Jonathan Hascall, Esq., Surrogate of Erie county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against Harvey A. Hall, late of the town of Holland, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Marietta Hall, the administratrix of the estate of the said deceased, at the residence of the said Marietta Hall, in the town of Holland, in said county, on or before the 15th day of April, 1865.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—[illegible]

MARTHA HUBBEL and DAVID WALTER, Administrators.